REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable consideration of this application, in light of the present amendments and following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 27, 46, and 69 are currently active in this case. Claims 27 and 46 have been amended by the current amendment. No new matter has been added. See e.g., Figs. 25, 34, and 44 of the Specification re the "beats" feature. See also by way of non-limiting example page 49, line 30 – page 50, line 8 of the Specification.

In the outstanding office action, claims 27 and 46 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent No. 5,657,089 to Onagawa in view of U.S. patent No. 4,998,169 to Yoshioka. Claim 69 was indicated as being allowable. Applicants acknowledge with appreciation the indication of allowability.

Briefly recapitulating, the present invention (claim 27 as amended) is directed to a method for adjusting a frequency of a dot clock signal for a video signal. The method includes the steps of (a) generating a first dot clock signal based on a horizontal synchronizing signal of the video signal and a first factor; (b) sampling the video signal by the first dot clock signal to obtain image data; (c) obtaining a number of beats over one line of the image data, wherein the beats are a low frequency component of the image data over the one line of the image data and the frequency of the beats is determined by a difference between a desirable frequency and the actual frequency of the first dot clock signal; (d) correcting the first factor with the number of beats to obtain a second factor; and (e) generating a second dot clock signal based on the horizontal synchronizing signal and the second factor.

As a consequence of this configuration, the second dot clock signal should have no beats. Thus, a video image without vertical stripes due to the beats can be displayed. See page 51, lines 4-24 of the Specification.

In contrast thereto, <u>Onagawa</u> teaches obtaining the difference between a required video data interval and an effective video interval obtained by the dot clock signal. However, <u>Onagawa</u> does not teach or suggest obtaining a number of beats over one line of the image data, wherein the beats is a low frequency component of the image data over the one line of the image data and the frequency of the beats is determined as a function of the difference between a desirable frequency and the actual frequency of the dot clock signal. <u>Yoshioka</u> does not address the deficiency of the <u>Onagawa</u>. Consequently, <u>Onagawa</u> is not believed to anticipate or render obvious the subject matter defined by claim 27 when considered alone or in combination with <u>Yoshioka</u>.

Claim 46 defines an apparatus for adjusting a frequency of a dot clock signal for a video signal. Claim 46 recites in means-plus-function form structure for implementing the functions recited in claim 27 and is thus believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons that claim 27 is believed to be allowable.

In view of the foregoing discussion and the present amendments, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for examination. An early and favorable action is therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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